

BAIAK, Karel, C. Sc.

Vasomotor reactions in women with climacteric disorders. *Cesk. gyn.*
25[39] no.1/2:23-29 Mr '60.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite, Praha-Podoli, red. doc. dr. Mir
Vojta.

(MENOPAUSE compl.)

(VASOMOTOR SYSTEM dis.)

(HYPERTENSION etiol.)

BALAK, Karel, C.Sc.; SOBOVA, Alena, C. Sc.; VALENTOVA, Jaroslava

Total consumption of oxygen in a case of late gestosis. Cesk.gyn.
25[39] no.7:521-528 S '60.

1. Ustatv pro peci o matku a dite v Praze-Podoli, reditel doc.
M.Vojta, zaslousilny lekar CSSR.
(PREGNANCY TOXEMIAS metab.)
(RESPIRATION in pregn.)

BALAK, Karel, C.Sc.; FRIEDLANDROVA, Bela

The effect of medical gymnastics and balneotherapy on adherent retroversion of the uterus. Cesk.gyn.26[40] no.1/2:54-63 P '61.

1. UPMD, Praha-Podoli, red.doc. M.Vojta, zaslousilý lekar CSSR.
(UTERUS dia)
(EXERCISE THERAPY)
(BALNEOLOGY)

BALAK, Karel, CSc., PRIBYLOVA, H., CSc.

Indication for induction of labor in late gestosis. Cesk. gynek. 27
no.1/2:46-50 Mr '62.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite, Praha-Podoli, reditel doc. MUDr.
M. Vojta, zaslonouzly lekar.

(PREGNANCY TOXEMIAS) (LABOR)

SABATA, O., CSc.; BALAK, K., CSc.

Relation of nutrition to late gestoses. Cesk. gynek. 27 no.1/2:75-79
Mr '62.

l. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite, Praha-Podoli, red. doc. MUDr.
M. Vojta, zasl. lekar.

(PREGNANCY TOXEMIAS nutrition & diet)
(NUTRITION in pregnancy)

POSPISIL, J.; BALAK, K., CSc.

Histology and histochemistry of the placenta in women with late
gestosis. Česk. gynek. 27 no.1/2:104-108 Mr '62.

l. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite, Praha-Podoli, reditel doc. MUDr.
M. Vojta, zasl. lekar.

(PREGNANCY TOXEMIAS chemistry)
(PLACENTA chemistry)

BALAK, K., CSc.

The importance of breathing exercise in the use of psychoprophylaxis
in labor. Cesk. gyn. 27[4] no.5:343-346 Je '62.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite, Praha-Podoli, red. doc. dr. M. Vojta.
(LABOR) (RESPIRATION)

2
CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BALAK, K., MD., CSc; SOBOVA, A., RN Dr., CSc; VALENTOVA, J.

Institute of Mother and Child Care (Ustav pro pečí o
matku a dítě), Prague-Fodoli (for all)

Prague, Prakticky lekar, No 18, 1963, p 700

"Study of Changes in the Total Consumption of Oxygen in
Pregnant Women and Women in Late States of Gestosis."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BALAK, K., MD., CSc.

Institute of Mother and Child Care (Ustav pro pečí o
matku a dítě), Praha-Podoli

Prague, Prakticky lekar, No 19, 1963, pp 724-727

"The Determining Methods of Early Diagnosis of Late Stages
of Gestosis."

BALAK, K., kand.med. nauk; SHOBOVA, A. [Sobova, A], kand. biologicheskikh nauk (Praga)

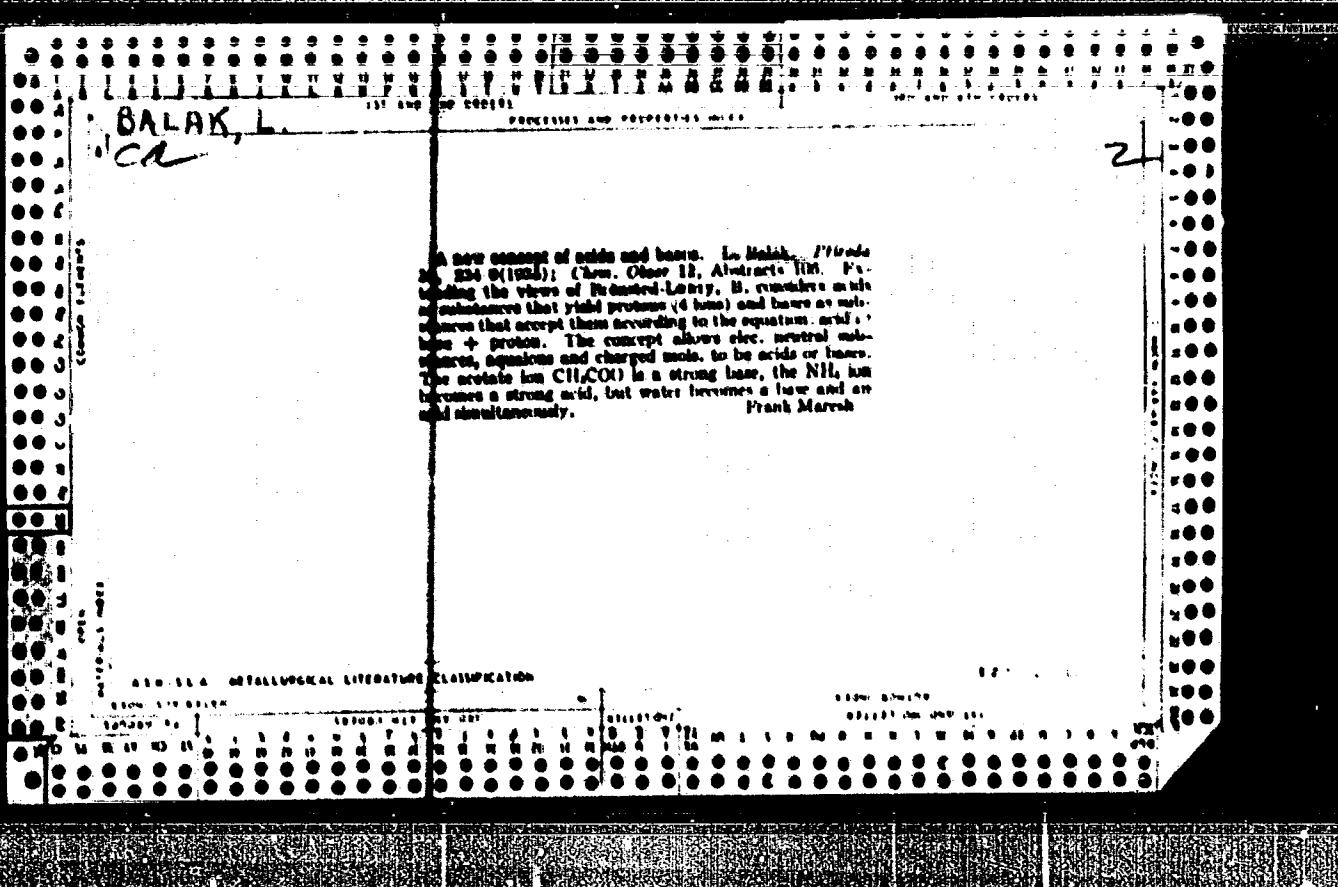
Use of balneotherapy in climacteric angioneurosis. Akush. i gin. no.2:69-71'63. (MIRA 16:10)

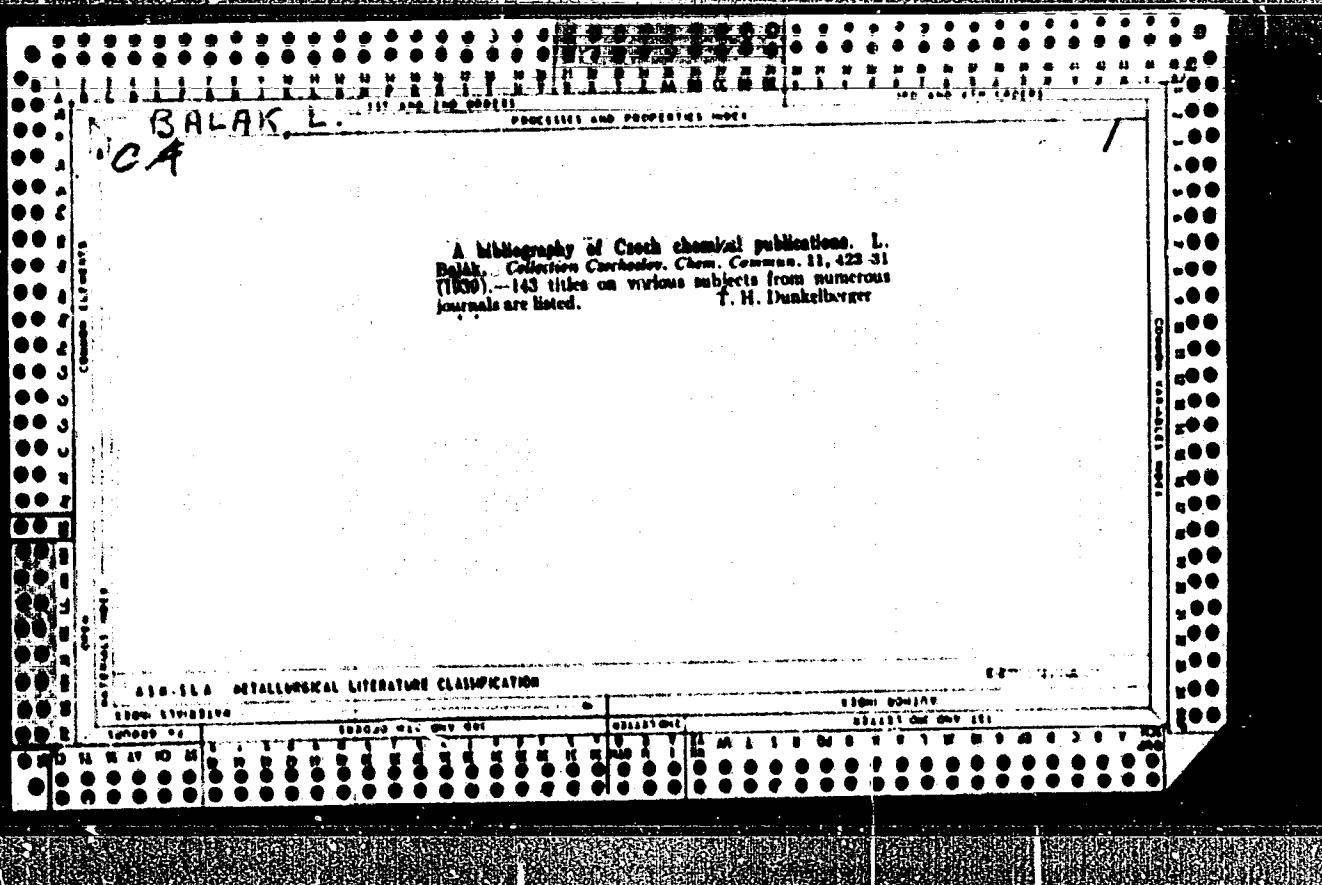
(CLIMACTERIC) (HYDROTHERAPY)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM, VASOMOTOR — DISEASES)

BALAK, K.

Importance of determining the glutathione level in clinical conditions. Cas. lek. cesk. 103 no.46; Lek. ved. zahr. 11:205-213 13 N '64.

1. Ustav pro peci o matku a dite v Praze (reditel doc. dr. M. Vojta).





BALAK, L.
CA

2

Crystal structure of tellurium dioxide. Blahoslav Sichlik
and Ladislav Balák. *Chem. Zvesti* 2, 6-12, 33-45, 69-70
(1988). TeO₂ precipitated by crystallization from H₂SO₄ solution by
fusion was examined by a rotating crystal using Cu K_α
radiation. The tetragonal cell unit contains 4 molecules of
these sizes: $a = 4.796 \text{ \AA}$ and $c = 2.504 \text{ \AA}$. The space
group is $D_4^1 = P4_32_12$ or $D_4^2 = P4_22_2$. The parameters of
the Te atom are $x = y = 0.000$, $z = 0$, and of the O
atom are $x = 0.177$, $y = 0.227$, $z = 0.217$. The lattice is
formed by a three-dimensional covalent chain of atoms.

CA

Crystal structure of tellurium dioxide. N. Reichik and
V. V. Balak (Moscow Univ., Arno). Collection (Bachelder,
U.S.S.R.). German. 14, 200-207(1949)(in English). See
also C.A. 43, 17815. P. K. Hessl

BALAK, N. P.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Changes in the microflora of the lacunae, the cellular makeup, and the phagocytosis reaction on the surface of the palatine tonsils with certain methods of conservative treatment of chronic tonsillitis in children afflicted with rheumatism". Dnepropetrovsk, 1958. 15 pp (Min Health Ukr SSR, Dnepropetrovsk State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, No 9, 1959, 117)

1785. PENICILLIN-OXYGEN INHALATION THERAPY OF CHRONIC TONSILLITIS
IN CHILDREN AFFECTED WITH RHEUMATISM (Russian text) - Balak
N. P. - PEDIATRIYA 1958, 3 (8-10)

Penicillin-oxygen inhalations coupled with a complex therapy of rheumatism were employed in the treatment of 20 children affected with rheumatism and chronic tonsillitis. The treatment brought about improvement of the general state and the local process in the tonsils. In most patients *M. pyogenes citreus* and β -haemolytic streptococcus disappeared from the tonsillar crypts. The amount of lymphocytes increased 2 times and that of polynuclears diminished. The phagocytosis reaction increased 5 times, the quantity of plasmatic cells twice. (XI, 7)

BALAK, S.S.

127-58-5-20/30

AUTHORS: Balak, S.S., Mining Engineer-Surveyor, and Bastan, P.P.,
Technician-Surveyor

TITLE: Off-Center Measurement of Angles in Underground Workings
With Application of an Attached Scale (Vnestsentrennoye
izmereniye uglov v podzemnykh vyrabotkakh s primeneniem
shkaly-nasadki)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy Zhurnal, 1958, Nr 5, pp 67-70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The centering of a theodolite in mine surveyor practice
is performed usually by means of a string plumb and an
optical centering device. Under conditions of intensive
electric locomotive transportation, the time of theodolite
installing in a mine working should be reduced to a mini-
mum. Therefore, it is desirable to eliminate centering
operations from the cycle of surveyor work. The authors
have developed a method of off-center measurement of
angles, to reduce errors in centering and the time of angle
measuring. They designed a special scale to be attached
to the theodolite tube. This attached scale is a metal
ruler with millimeter graduation, 150 to 200 mm long. It

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127-58-5-20/30

Off-Center Measurement of Angles in Underground Workings With Application
of an Attached Scale

is installed on the theodolite tube in such a way that its scale is perpendicular to the collimation plane of the tube, in a horizontal position. Chronometric measurements have shown that the application of this device reduced the time used in measuring an angle by 1.6 times as compared with the conventional method.
There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Sibayevskoye rudouprableniye (Sibay Mine Administration)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Surveying 2. Mines 3. Theodolite-Application

SATPAYEV; BOISHEV; POKROVSKIY; AMANZHOLOV; AUYEZOV; BALAKAYEV; KENESBAYEV;
SAURANBAYEV; MIKANOV; SMIRNOVA; DZHUMALIYEV; ISMAILOV; KHASENOV, K.;
NUSUNBEKOV; SULEIMENOV; SHAKHMATOV; DAKHSHLEYGER; BAZARBAYEV; TSUNVAZO;
SHAMIYEVA; SIL'CHENKO; GABDULLIN; MUSABAYEV; MAKHMUDOV; MULLINA;
MAMANOV; ISKAKOV; SARYBAYEV; KHAYDAROV; ARALBAYEV; NURMUGAMETOVA;
KHASENOVA; SULEIMENOVA; AKHMETOV; ISENGALIYEVA; NOMINKHANOV;
DYUSENBAYEV; ARDRAKHMANOV.

Malov, Sergei Efimovich, obituary. Vest.AN Kazakh.SSR 13 no.9:116-117
S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Malov, Sergei Efimovich, 1880-1957)

BALAKAYEV, B.

BALAKAYEV, B. -- "The Vitamins in the Milk of Agricultural Animals of Turkmenistan." Published by the Acad Sci Turkmen SSR. Min Higher Education USSR. Ashkhabad, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences).

So: Knishnaya letopis', No 8, 1956, pp 97-103

BALAKAYEV, B.

USSR/Farm Animals - Cattle.

Q-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 2581

Author : B. Balakayev

Inst :

Title : Vitamin Content in the Colostrum of Cows in Turkmenistan.

Orig Pub : Tr. Turkm. s-kh. in-ta. 1956, 8, 85-87

Abstract : On the Vitamins C and B-1 content in the colostrum of cows in one of the kolkhozes of the Ashkhabad oblast' in 1953-1954. The colostrum of cows during the first secretions of milk contained an average of: ascorbic acid 5.86 milligrams per liter and thiamine 0.92-0.95 milligrams per liter. The amount of vitamins contained in the colostrum is controlled by the feeding and maintenance of the animals, the calving period, and the individual peculiarities of cows.

Card 1/1

DMITROVSKIY, A.A.; ZAYTSEVA, N.I.; BALAKAYEV, B.B.; YEROFEYEVA, N.N.;
NEVZGODINA, M.V.; BURLAKOV, A.F.

Stimulating effect of vitamin A on the function of the
sexual glands in Karakul herd rams. Vit. res. i ikh isp.
no.6:178-184 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni A.N. Bakha AN SSSR i Turkmeniskiy
sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut imeni M.I. Kalinina.

LESHCHINSKIY, G.T.; BALAKAYEV, B.K.

Channel erosion of the Tedzhen River below the dam of the first
Tedzhen Reservoir. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn., khim. i
geol. nauk no.5:67-72 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Turkmen'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki i
melioratsii.

(Tedzhen River--Erosion)

BALAKAYEV, B.K.

Channel erosion of the Tedzhen River below the second Tedzhen Reservoir. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekhn., khim.i geol.nauk no.2:106-110 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Turkmen'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki i melioratsii.
(Tedzhen River—Erosion)

SATPAYEV, K.; BAISHEV, S.; POLOSKHIN, A.; CHOKIN, Sh.; AUEZOV, M.;
MUKANOV, S.; KENESBAYEV, S.; SAURANBAYEV, N.; GALUZO, I.O.;
BALAKAYEV, M.; MUSABAYEV, G.; MAKHMUDOV, Kh.; ISMAILOV, Ye.;
SIL'CHENKO, M.; DYUSENBAYEV, I.; BAZARBAYEV, M.; SULEYMANOVA, B.
NUSUPBEKOV, A.; SHOINBAYEV, T.; GABDULLIN, M.; ZHARKESHEVA, G.

Sarsen Amanzholov; obituary. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 14 no.2:100-101
F '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Amanzholov, Sarsen Amanzholovich, 1903-)

BALAKAYEV, T., kand. istoricheskikh nauk; BASIN, V.

Petroleum workers of Kazakhstan in the struggle for
increased petroleum yields during the Great Patriotic War.
Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 17 no.9:23-33 S '61. (MIRA 16:8)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000103130012-0

BLAKNYGV/TRA
2, 700-5071057, 4, 700-44711
show that at (1) and (2) in (1) form 2 types of
couplets with 44 same 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000103130012-0"

FEDOROV, I.A.; BALAKAYEVA, T.A.

Scandium oxalate-carbonate compounds. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10
no.5:1258-1259 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

S/078/60/005/007/030/043/xx
B004/B060

AUTHORS: Fedorov, I. A., Balakayeva, T. A.

TITLE: Compounds of Cadmium With Glycocol

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 7,
pp. 1522-1532

TEXT: In their study of glycocol - cadmium compounds, the authors established two types. In the first one, glycocol (G1H) occupies one coordination site (binding to Cd by means of nitrogen) to form salts which readily dissociate in water. The second type consists of cyclic chelates, in which G1H is bound to Cd both with nitrogen and with oxygen, and occupies two coordination sites. The article under consideration is concerned only with the study of compounds belonging to the former type: $Cd(G1H)_2X_2$. They were obtained by reaction of G1H with aqueous solutions of Cd salts in neutral or poorly acid medium. The number of G1H molecules entering into the compound depends on the anion X. Thus, only one chloride compound, $Cd(G1H)_2Cl_2$ was obtained, as against three bromides:

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Compounds of Cadmium With Glycocolle

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B004/B060

$\text{Cd}(\text{G1H})_2\text{Br}_2$, $\text{Cd}(\text{G1H})_3\text{Br}_2$, and $\text{Cd}(\text{G1H})_8\text{Br}_2$. The latter was precipitated after separation of the Di-G1H compound by addition of acetone to the filtrate. The iodine compounds could not be synthesized. $\text{Cd}(\text{G1H})\text{SO}_4$ and $\text{Cd}(\text{G1H})_3\text{SO}_4$ were obtained with CdSO_4 . All the compounds are well soluble in water. The determination of their molecular electrical conductivity revealed that all halogen compounds are three-ion electrolytes, while sulfate compounds are two-ion ones. The Van't Hoff number i is about equal to the number of components forming the compound. When the acid-reacting (pH about 5) aqueous solutions of these compounds are titrated with alkali, less alkali is used than would correspond to the glycocolle content, because the ring is closed, and compounds of the type $\text{Cd}(\text{G1})_2\text{MeX}$ are formed ($\text{Me} = \text{Na}, \text{K}, \text{NH}_4$). G1H can be displaced from the complex by ethylene diamine and aniline. In thiourea (thio), displacement depends on the anion of the compounds. In the case of chlorides, G1H is completely dislocated by thio, but is displaced only partially from sulfates to form $\text{CdSO}_4\text{Thio}_6\text{G1H}$ and $2\text{CdSO}_4\text{Thio}_2\text{G1H}$. The authors determined density and

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Compounds of Cadmium With Glycocol

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B004/B060

molecular volume of some salts (Table 3). The volume of G1H-Cd compounds is 10-12% smaller than the total volume of the components. The thermograms taken by L. M. Zaytsev of $\text{Cd}(\text{G1H})_2\text{Cl}_2$, $\text{Cd}(\text{G1H})_2\text{Br}_2$, and $\text{Cd}(\text{G1H})\text{SO}_4$ (Figs. 1-3, Tables 6-8) revealed that the two halogen compounds melt at 210-240°C without a change in composition, and that decomposition sets in only at 280-300°C. In the sulfate compound, decomposition without melting sets in only at 350°C. With NH_3 , the compounds react under ring closure and the formation of complexes. $\text{Cd}(\text{G1})_2\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Cd}(\text{G1})_2\text{NH}_4\text{Br}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ were synthesized. It may be seen from the conductivity and the cryoscopic data (Tables 3,4) that these compounds dissociate according to the equation: $\text{Cd}(\text{G1})_2\text{NH}_4\text{Br} \rightleftharpoons \text{Cd}(\text{G1})_2 + \text{NH}_4^+ + \text{Br}^-$. The displacing action of ethylene diamine (En) was proved by synthesis of the $\text{Cd}(\text{En})_2\text{I}_2$ compound. The reaction with pyridine (Py) was studied in two ways: 1) reaction of G1H with CdPyCl_2 , and 2) reaction of Py with $\text{Cd}(\text{G1H})_2\text{Cl}_2$. CdPyCl_2 and $\text{Cd}(\text{G1H})_2\text{Cl}_2$ were obtained in both cases. The authors assume an unstable $\text{CdPy}(\text{G1H})\text{Cl}_2$

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compound, decomposing according to the equation:
 $2\text{CdPy}(\text{ClH})\text{Cl}_2 \longrightarrow \text{CdPy}_2\text{Cl}_2 + \text{Cd}(\text{ClH})_2\text{Cl}_2$. A conversion of CdPyCl_2 to
 CdPy_2Cl_2 does not take place in the absence of ClH. The thermographic
curves were plotted by means of N. S. Kurnakov's pyrometer. There are
3 figures, 8 tables, and 10 references: 6 Soviet, 1 British, and 3 German.

SUBMITTED: March 20, 1959

Card 4/4

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1282, 1318, 2209

86452

S/078/60/005/007/031/045/XX
B004/B060

AUTHORS: Fedorov, I. A., Balakayeva, T. A.

TITLE: Chelates of Cadmium With Glycocol

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 5, No. 7,
pp. 1533-1543

TEXT: A previous article (Ref. 1) gave a description of compounds of the type $\text{Cd}(\text{G1H})_n \text{X}_2$ ($\text{G1H} = \text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2\text{COOH}$, $\text{X} = \text{anion}$), which completely decompose into their components in water. The present article deals with compounds in which the glycocol cyclizes and is bound to Cd with its N and one O of the carboxyl group to occupy two coordination sites: $\text{Cd}(\text{G1})_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Cd}(\text{G1})_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The bond between G1 and Cd is stronger here, so that only ethylene diamine is able to displace both glycocol radicals (G1) from the complex, while the mixed compound $\text{Cd}(\text{G1})(\text{CNS})\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is formed with CNS⁻. Thiourea (thio) is added under formation of $2\text{Cd}(\text{G1})_2\text{Thio}\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The aqueous

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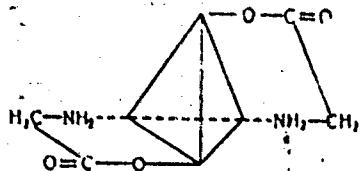
Chelates of Cadmium With Glycocol

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B004/B060

solution of $\text{Cd}(\text{Gly})_2$ has an alkaline reaction (pH about 9), and can be titrated by an acid, in which connection $\text{Cd}(\text{Gly})(\text{GlyH})\text{X}$ results with an acid equivalent, $\text{Cd}(\text{GlyH})_2\text{X}_2$ is formed with an excess acid, and the ring is split. The low molar electrical conductivity ($15 - 19 \text{ ohm}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^2$) of the aqueous solutions corresponds to a nonelectrolyte. The cryoscopic measurements yielded a Van't Hoff number i near 1. The molecular volume of $\text{Cd}(\text{Gly})_2$ is 20.1% smaller than the total volume of the components.

$\text{Cd}(\text{Gly})_2$ is decomposed at $210-225^\circ\text{C}$ to form a compound in which the ratio $\text{Cd} : \text{N} = 1 : 1$. A complete decomposition under formation of CdO sets in at $340-360^\circ\text{C}$. The authors discuss the structure of $\text{Cd}(\text{Gly})_2$. They point to the possibility of a plane structure with cis- and trans-forms; but on the basis of analogy with cadmium ammoniacates, they assume the following tetrahedral structure:



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F-6160

Chelates of Cadmium With Glycocol

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B004/B060

Cd is placed in the center of the tetrahedron. In a similar way as thiourea, also NaCl, NH₄Cl, KCl, CaCl₂, and guanidine chloride are added to Cd(G1)₂ under the action of the respective salts upon Cd(G1)₂. The following compounds were synthesized: Cd(G1)₂·NH₄Cl; Cd(G1)₂·NH₄Br, Cd(G1)₂NaCl·2.5H₂O, Cd(G1)₂GuanHCl

(Guan = C-NH₂), Cd(G1)₂KCl·H₂O, Cd(G1)₂BaCl₂·2H₂O, Cd(G1)₂·CaCl₂·3H₂O, and

Cd(G1H)₂·2K₂SO₄·1½H₂O. The molecular conductivity of these compounds corresponds to that of the halogen compounds: Cd(G1)₂Me^IX has two ions, Cd(G1)₂Me^{II}X₂ has three. The thermograms taken by L. M. Zaytsev showed that decomposition sets in already at 200-220°C. It follows that these addition products are real compounds, not merely mixtures. After discussing their structure, the authors reach the conclusion (basing on the Van't Hoff

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Chelates of Cadmium With Glycocol

66462

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B004/B060

number) that all added molecules have to be situated in the outer sphere. Analytical and physical data are given. There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 2 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: March 20, 1959

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FEDOROV, I.A.; BALAKAYEVA, T.A.

Compounds of cadmium with alanine and norleucine. Zhur.neorg.
khim. 7 no.2:312-319 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Cadmium compounds) (Alanine) (Norleucine)

FEDOROV, I.A.; BALAKAYEVA, T.A.

Compounds of cadmium with glutamic acid. Zhur.neorg.khim. 7
no.2:320-324 " 62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Cadmium compounds) (Glutamic acid)

MOLONKIN, A.S., BALAKAYEVA, T.G., KUCHUMOVA, A.N.

Thorium orthophosphates. Dokl. AN SSSR 165 no.3;373-374 N '65.
'MIRA 18(11)

I. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurbaeva
AN SSSR. Submitted April 26, 1965.

FEDOROV, I.A.; BALAKAYEVA, T.A.

Oxalatosulfate compounds of scandium. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10 no.9:
2006-2010 8 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

BASIN, Valentin Yakovlevich; BALAKAYEV, T.B., kand. ist. nauk,
otv. red.; PAL'GOVA, Z.N., red.

[Heavy industry of Kazakhstan in the Great Patriotic
War; an historical study] Tiazhelaiia promyshlennost'
Kazakhstana v Velikoi Otechestvennoi voine; istoriche-
skii ocherk. Alma-Ata, Nauka, 1965. 162 p.
(MIRA 18:7)

BALAKIREV, V. F.

"Automatization and Telemechanization of Hydroelectric Power Stations", Gosenergoizdat, 312 pp, 1950.

MAKSIMYCHEVA, Z.T.; BALAKERSKAYA, R.

Study of the system $\text{Ni}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ - NH_4BF_4 - water-ammonia mixture
and its analytical application. Uzb.khim.shur. 6 no.5:11-15
'62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.
(Ammonium fluoborate) (Nickel nitrate) (Ammonia)

CHERKASHIN, B.; DARICHEV, Yu.; BALAKERSKIY, A.; IVLEV, N., botaman,
udarnik kommunisticheskogo truda

Our suggestions. Mor.flot 23 no.2:19 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Predsedatel' sudovogo komiteta parokhoda "Novorossiysk" (for Cherkashin).
2. Sekretar' partiynoy organizatsii parokhoda "Novorossiysk" (for Darichev).
(Merchant seamen--Legal status, laws, etc.)

BALAKEVICH, V.L.; VOKHREASHNIYAYA, Ye.Z.

Washing off finely-ground sintered aluminum oxide from iron,
Trudy MIETI no.24t145-150 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Alumina) (Iron oxides)

BALAKEVICH, V.L.; IOFFE, Ye.Z.

Sedimentation of finely-ground sintered aluminum oxide in
suspensions. Trudy MKEFI no. 24:151-154 '57. (MIRA 11:6)
(Aluminum oxide) (Sedimentation analysis)

1. BALAKH, F. V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Poultry Breeding
7. Nezhin Poultry Incubation Station. Ptitsevodstvo no. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953, Unclassified.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103130012-0

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that occur in ~~current~~ ~~current~~ drifts above the normal position in the ~~normal~~ ~~normal~~

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103130012-0"

SOV/137-58-11-21921

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 11, p 12 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Zubakov, S. M., Balakh, I. K.

TITLE: Producing Standard Chemically-bonded Magnesite-chrome Refractory Products From the Ores of the Kempirsay Deposit (Normal'nyye khromomagnezitovyye izdeliya iz rud kempirsayskogo mestorozhdeniya)

PERIODICAL: Izv. AN Kaz. SSR, Ser. Gorn. dela, Metallurgii, Str-va i stroy-materialov, 1956, Nr 10, pp 91-100

ABSTRACT: A reduction in scrap and increase in output of first-class merchandise is noted at the Chasov-Yar and Panteleymonovo plants subsequent to switchover from Saranovsk to Kempirsay chromites in the production of standard chemically-bonded magnesite-chrome products. An investigation is made of the influence of the composition of the charge upon the density and strength of the products, 4 groups of magnesite-chrome materials being studied: That used at the plants, a type having selective granular composition, a type with a distinctive quantity of fine-ground magnesite, and one containing 70% chromite and 30% magnesite of various fractions. The specimens were made in the form of 38x38 mm cylinders, pressed under 1000 kg/cm²

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-11-21921
Producing Standard Chemically-bonded Magnesite-chrome Refractory Products(cont.)

pressure, and burned in an oxidizing atmosphere for 4 hours at 1650°C. To obtain strong and dense products from Kempirsay chromites made by the technology that has won industrial acceptance, it is recommended that the magnesite be of discontinuous granular composition (the 3-0.5 or 1-0.5 and 0.2-0 or 0.088-0 mm fractions), wherein the fine-ground particles (<0.06 mm) be limited to 30% of the mass. When a mix based on 70% chromite is used (1-0 mm), fine-ground magresite (0.086-0 or 0.06-0 mm) should be used instead of the 1-0 mm fraction. The sinterability of these chromites is found to fall into the following sequence, in declining order: Saranovsk, dense Kempirsay, loose Kempirsay, and clinkers of loose Kempirsay.

N. M.

Card 2/2

ZURAKOV, S.M.; BALAKH, I.K.

Phase composition of chrome-magnesite products with varying degrees
of firing. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. met. obog. i ogneup. no. 3:109-
119 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Refractory materials)

DEMIKHOVA, T.V.; BALAKH, I.K.; VORONTSOV, Yu.V.

Service of basic refractories in copper-smelting converters.
Trudy Inst. met. i obogashch. AN Kazakh. SSR 4:109-124 '62.
(MIRA 15:8)
(Converters) (Refractory materials)

BALAKH, R.V.

Movable timbering for overhand stoping of ore veins. Inv. AM Kazakh.
SSR. Ser. gor. dela, met., stroi. i stroimat. no.2:36-43 '57.
(Mine timbering) (MIRA 10:9)

BALAKH, R. V.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the effectiveness of movable supports in developing thin, steeply inclined veins", Alma-Ata, 1958.
14 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Kazakh Mining and Metallurgical Inst), 150 copies
(KL, No 1, 1959, 118)

BALAKH, R.Y.

Determining the most advantageous block parameters in lode mining.
Inv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. gor dela no.2:20-25 '58.

(Mining engineering)

(MIRA 12:10)

BALAKH, R. V.; YLOVIKOV, L. V.; YEROVYEV, N. P.

Observations on rock caving in Mirgalimsai Mines. Izv. AN Kazakh.
SSR. Ser. gor dela no. 1:24-29 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Mirgalimsai region--Subsidence (Earth movements))

BALAKH, R.V.; YEROFEEV, N.P.; YEOLOVIKOV, I.V.

Results of observations of manifestations of rock pressure on
the upper levels of the Mirkalimsay Mine. Trudy Inst. gor.
dela AN Kazakh. SSR 7:61-66 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Mirkalimsay region--Rock pressure)

BALAKH, R.V.; MESNICHERYAKOV, G.V.

Method of determining the amount of relative rock displacements
in working very thick ore bodies. Trudy Inst. gor. dela AN
Kazakh, SSSR 10:44-49 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Subsidence (Earth movements))

BALAKH, R.V.; MESHCHERYAKOV, G.V.

Using the optical method to determine relative rock displacements.
Trudy Inst. gor. dela AN Kazakh. SSR 11:159-168 '63.

(MIRA 16:8)

(Optical measurements) (Subsidence)

PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, Yelena Ivanovna; BALAKH, R.V., orv. red.;
IVANOV, S.I., red.; FAKTOR, B.S., tekhn. red.

[Gas drainage from Karaganda Basin coal seams] Dega-
zatsiya ugol'nykh plastov v Karagandinskem basseine.
Alma-Ata, TSentral'nyi in-t nauchno-tekhn. informatsii,
1960. 20 p. (MIRA 17:3)

BALAKH, R.V.; TARAKANOV, I.G.; MESHCHERYAKOV, G.V.

Advantages of filling cavities on the upper levels of the
Mirgalimsay Mine and mining support pillars. Trudy Inst. gor.
dela AN Kazakh.SSR 12:3-12 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

AUTHOR: Balakhanov, B.F. SOV-128-58-8-17/21

TITLE: On a Single Terminology for Foundry Binding Materials (O yedinoy terminologii na liteynyye svyazuyushchiye materialy)

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 8, p 23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the present time, 43 different binding materials are in use. There is no unified terminology for the technological properties of these binding materials. One index designates 7 different technological properties depending on the binding material to which it is applied. The other index designates 9 different properties. It is recommended to introduce a single terminology, and to check the values contained in the State Standard. There are 5 Soviet references.

1. Foundries--Materials 2. Materials--Binders 3. Metals--Casting

Card 1/1

BALAKHONOV, S.I., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Use of organic-mineral fertilisers. Zemledelie 26 no.8:51-52 Ag '64.

1. Belorusskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemledeliya.
(MIRA 17:11)

BALAKHANOV, Viktor Ivanovich

[Feodosiya, a town-resort; sketch and guidebook]
Gerod-kurort Feodosiya; ezhork-putevoditel'. Simferopol', Krymizdat, 1981. 110 p. (MIRA 17:4)

1. *Artemesia* *absinthium* L. - Absinthe Wormwood

AP4044979

5/1228/54/167/1928/1332/1334

~~TITLE: DIFFRACTION ISLAND AND RESONANCE TYPE OSCILLATIONS IN OPEN resonators with cylindrical mirrors~~

SOURCE: AN 8005 DICKINSON 1974

TOPIC TAGS: quantum generator, resonator, interferometer, electro-acoustic, wave reflector, microwave, quantum, atom.

ABSTRACT: In view of the interest in open resonators with different types of reflector for use in quantum generators, the authors attempted an experimental realization of an open resonator with cylindrical mirrors. To this end a set-up was assembled consisting of a Fabry-Perot interferometer, a millimeter-wave generator, and a radiometer. The history of the development of the apparatus and its main features were presented.

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4044876

have been the methods you see an interference, as a result of which one of the normal modes was established at a fixed distance between

was presented by A. P. Aleksandrov. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 formulas, and 1 table.

Cord 2/3

16220-65
ACCESSION NR AP4044876

SUBMITTED: 33Aprc4

INCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 003

Cord 3/3

ACC NR: AP5026317

UR/1.2/ETC/EPE(n), 2/2.0(m), 3/3.1(w) LJP(c) AF

UR/0369/65/003/004/0311/0319

543.48

AUTHOR: Balakhnov, V. Ya.; Striganov, A. R.

85
82
B

TITLE: Use of the Fabry-Perot interferometer in the microwave spectral region and for plasma diagnostics

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 3, no 4, 1965, 311-319

TOPIC TAGS: particle collision, multibeam interferometer, microwave spectroscopy, plasma density, electron, heavy particle, electron collision / Fabry-Perot interferometer

ABSTRACT: In view of the increased need for the application of optical methods in the millimeter spectral range, the authors carried out investigations of the possible uses of multibeam interferometers. Following the presentation of the general interferometer characteristics, the paper describes experiments carried out with mirrors having 0.75, 0.875, 0.935, and 0.985 reflection coefficients. Results cover the diffraction losses, interferometer transmission, resonant type oscillations in plane interferometers, and electron concentration determination in a hydrogen plasma. An analysis of the data shows that the only change in interferometer operation in the microwave spectral region is caused by diffraction losses on the mirror apertures which must be added to the usual reflection and absorption losses. The instrument may be used for plasma electron concentration determination. Since the plasma index of refraction contains also an imaginary part which depends on the frequency of electron-heavy particle

Card 1/2

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I-5049-16

ACC NR AP5026317

collisions (V. Ya. Balakhanov, V. D. Fomichev, A. N. Sazanov, ZhTF, 34, 127, 1965), calculations will be made in the future to determine the frequency of these collisions from the wave lengths of the interference of aluminum. "The authors thank N. A. Korolev for useful discussions and valuable advice." Orig. art. has 15 formulas, 5 figures, and 1 table.

44.55

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 01Jan65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, MN

NO REF Sov: 006

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2 mid

ACCESSION NR: AP5067103 S/10/65/010/003/0556/1557 35

AUTHOR: Balakhany, V. Ya.; Strizanoy, A. R.

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 3, 1965, 556-557

TOPIC TAGS: Interferometer, shf interferometer, magneto-interferometer

ABSTRACT: With high Fresnel numbers N , the diffraction loss in an shf interferometer is low, and its Q-factor is determined by the mirror reflection factor; however, with $N = 1$, the diffraction loss rises as high as 18% which makes the Q-factor poor. To improve it, we place a pair of metal diaphragms between the waveguide and the resonator. This causes the electromagnetic energy to concentrate in the resonator (as the boundary conditions are not met at the diaphragm). Experimental results

The authors wish to thank A. V. Tikhonov and V. M. Plekhanov for their help.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 26 May 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

07/00/97/03/01/003/0313/0310

AUTHOR: Salakharov, V. Ya.; Rosanov, V. D.; Struganov, A. N.

TITLE: Determination of the parameters of a plasma with the aid of a multi-beam
radio interferometer

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 5, 1971, p. 315

CONTINUATION OF PREVIOUS CARD. INVESTIGATION OF PLASMA BY MEANS OF A CONFOCAL CYLINDRICAL INTERFEROMETER. PLASMA IN A GLASS VACUUM CHAMBER FILLED WITH ARGON AT A PRESSURE OF 10^{-3} MM HG. THE PLASMA WAS PRODUCED WITH A HIGH-FREQUENCY DISCHARGE IN A LONGITUDINAL MAGNETIC FIELD OF 700 G. INTENSITY. THE INTERFEROMETER WAS TUNED TO ONE OF ITS NATURAL FREQUENCIES.

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5014542

in the absence of a plasma. Introduction of the plasma produced a phase difference between two interfering beams, which was measured by returning the generator and measuring its frequency with a standard wavemeter. The accuracy of the interference method was compared with probe measurements. It is concluded that the sensitivity of the Fabry-Pérot interferometer exceeds that of an ordinary two-beam interferometer. It is noted that the system can also be used under pulsed operation, provided the generator can produce a frequency modulated signal with a small change.

Agree with those obtained with the Fabry-Pérot interferometer, but the accuracy of the latter is not mentioned. It is also noted that the authors do not mention the possibility of using the authors' technique for the measurement of the electron density.

SUBMITTED: 13 Aug 64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME AF

1 REV SOV: 00

OTHER: **

Card 2/2

TITLE

SOURCE

TYPE

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ASSOCIATION

SUBMITTED: 03Dec63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC ,ME

MR RFT SAW 202

Cord 27

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

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Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000103130012-0"

L 2363-66 ENT(1)/ENC(k)-2/ IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AF5021275

UR/0020/65/163/003/1124/1127
76
104
31,44,56
B

AUTHORS: Balkhanov, V. Ia. 44, 65

TITLE: The transmission of the Fabry-Perot interferometer with mirrors in the form of metallic grids

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 5, 1965, 1124-1127

TOPIC TAGS: Fabry Perot interferometer, interferometer mirror, metallic mirror, microwave spectrography, infrared spectrography, plasma diagnostics

ABSTRACT: The transmission and reflection coefficients of metallic lattices were calculated along with the transmission coefficients of the Fabry-Perot interferometer with identical mirrors. The case of E-polarization is studied in detail, and it is shown that similar calculations may be used for H-polarization. These results indicate that absorption depends strongly on the ohmic loss and the interferometer mirror parameters p and a , where p is the lattice period and a - the slit width. For E-polarization at high reflection coefficients the ideal grid absorption approaches 4%. The absorption increases with a decrease in wavelength at large reflection coefficients, attaining a value of 8% in the 500 μ region and 6% in the 1000 μ region. During H-polarization the mirror absorption changes

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5021275

12

as a function of the wavelength in the same manner as for E-polarization. The results further indicate that a Fabry-Perot interferometer with mirrors in the form of metallic lattices can be used as a dispersive element in a spectrograph for the far infrared and microwave regions and in the plasma diagnostics. "The author expresses his gratitude to his colleagues A. R. Striganov and V. D. Rusanov for their help in the work and to A. A. Ivanov for evaluating the work." Orig. art. has: 16 formulas and 2 figures. [04]

ASSOCIATION: Institute atomnoy energii im. I. V. Kurchatova (Institute of Atomic Energy)

44,55

SUBMITTED: 10Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 0P,55

NO REF Sov: 003

OTHER: 002

ATT PHRS: 4107

BVK
Card 2/2

L 2478-66 ENT(1)/REC(k)-2

IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5021887

UR/0020/65/163/006/1371/1374

AUTHOR: Balakhanov, V. Ya.

TITLE: Properties of a Fabry-Perot interferometer using metallic grid mirrors with
backing

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 6, 1965, 1371-1374

TOPIC TAGS: Fabry Perot interferometer, interferometer mirror, metallic mirror

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the spectral characteristics of a Fabry-Perot interferometer with mirrors in the form of metal lattices on a transparent substrate. The case of E-polarization is studied in detail, and it is shown that similar calculations may be used for H-polarization. It was found that the substrate material has a considerable effect on the conditions of diffraction by the lattice, as well as on the coefficients of transmission and reflection of the Fabry-Perot interferometer. "The author is grateful to A. R. Striganov, the director of the work, for constant attention and valuable advice." Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 14 formulas. [14]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP 83

NO REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS: 4105

L 22518-66 SNT(1)/T LJP(c)
ACC NRI AFG010444

SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/66/004/C03/0213/0221

AUTHOR: Malakhnov, V. Ya.; Striganov, A. R.

43

B

ORG: none

TITLE: Interference filters for millimeter and submillimeter regions of the spectrum

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 4, no. 3, 1966, 213-221

TOPIC TAGS: optic filter, interferometer, diffraction grating,
reflector diffraction grating

ABSTRACT: The possibility of creating interference filters for millimeter and submillimeter regions of the spectrum has been examined. The shortcomings and advantages of different variations of filters were studied. The authors have come to the conclusion that the best type of filter may be a Fabry-Perot interferometer with mirrors consisting of metal diffraction gratings situated between dielectric plates. The best filtration can be obtained when the mirrors have wavy-shaped binnings and form a skew system. The experimental data are in good agreement with theoretical. The authors thank M. A. Leontovich for his valuable discussions and V. D. Ruzenov and N. M. Plekhanov for their help in this work. Orig. art. has 3 figures and 16 formulas. [Based on authors' abstract.]

(HT)

SUR CODE: 14, 20/ SUBM DATE: 16Jul66/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 001/

Cord 1/1 BK

UDC: 535.345.6

L 45924-66 EWT(1)/EWP(1)/EWT(m)/EEC(k)-2/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) AT/FK/WH
ACC NR: APG028610

SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/008/1383/1388

AUTHOR: Dalakhanov, V.Ya.; Rusanov, V.D.; Striganov, A.R.

ORG: none

TITLE: Millimeter and submillimeter wavelength interference filters for investigation of plasma radiations

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 8, 1966, 1383-1388

TOPIC TAGS: interferometer, electromagnetic wave interference, interference filter, microwave, microwave filter, plasma radiation, plasma research

ABSTRACT: The authors have previously discussed a Fabry-Perot interferometer for millimeter and submillimeter wavelengths, each of the two mirrors of which consists of a number of parallel metal film bands on a Plexiglas or fused quartz substrate (ZhETF, 35, 127, 1963). In the present paper they discuss an interferometer in which two such mirrors are mounted with their planes parallel but with their respective metallic bands perpendicular to each other ("crossed Fabry-Perot interferometer"). The theory of the crossed interferometer is developed, and it is shown that the instrument can serve as a band pass filter. Such a crossed interference filter, designed for a wavelength of 8.4 mm, was constructed and tested. The mirrors were deposited on in a 9.5 cm diameter circle on 1.08 cm thick Plexiglas substrates. The filter passed 80% of the incident 8.4 mm radiation with a Q-factor of 10, and passed less than 1% of the

Card 1/4

UDC: 633.9

L 45924-66

ACC NR: AP6028610

incident 4 mm radiation. It is proposed that such crossed Fabry-Perot interference filters be employed to investigate the electromagnetic radiations of plasmas. The authors thank Ye. X. Zavoyashiy for his interest in the work. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: 09Aug65 ORIG. REP: 008 OTH REP: 008

Card 2/2 mjs

L 6645-66

ACC NR: AT6022337

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0026/0026

AUTHOR: Balanov, A. T.; Vitebskiy, V. B.; Grinenko, S. G.; Krasilich, G. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Three-phase power transformer with emf Hall sensors

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya nauchnaya sessiya, posvyashchennaya Dnyu radio, 22d, 1966. Sektsiya radioperedayushchikh ustroystv. Doklady. Moscow, 1966, 26

TOPIC TAGS: electric ~~power~~-transformer, oscillograph, radio transmitter, emf Hall sensor, ~~REMOTE CONTROL~~

35

B+/

ABSTRACT: The present work shows the results of an investigation of a three-phase power transformer with emf Hall sensors. This instrument receives an electric signal from its output proportional to the active power measured. The instrument can therefore be used for remote control, in automatic-control systems, and as an oscillograph of the power measured. The power converter investigated is

Card 1/2

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ACC NR: AT6022337

intended for measurements of relatively high (20 kw) power, used by a radio transmitter and is characterized by relatively high measurement accuracy over a wide range of temperatures and low power consumption. (GC)

SUB CODE: 117 / SUBM DATE: 31Mar86/

LS
Card 2/3

BALAKHNEV, I.

Organization of trade and the strengthening of its material and
technical equipment. Sov.torg.no.2:7-11 F '57, (MLRA 10:2)
(Retail trade)

SHILOV, P.I., malkovnik med. sluzhby; NOVIKOV, V.S., podpolkovnik med. sluzhby;
BAIAKHIN, N.P.

Rapid method for large-scale examinations of peripheral blood. Voen.
med. zhur. no.3:26-29 Mr '58. (MIRA 12:7)

(BLOOD CELLS

count, rapid method for large scale study (Rus))

KOROSTOVSEV, S.B.; FISHZON-RYSS, Yu.I.; BALAKHINA, M.R.;
VO VAN-VIN; ZHDAN, P.P.; KULTYSHEVA, Z.F.; Litvinenko, G.V.

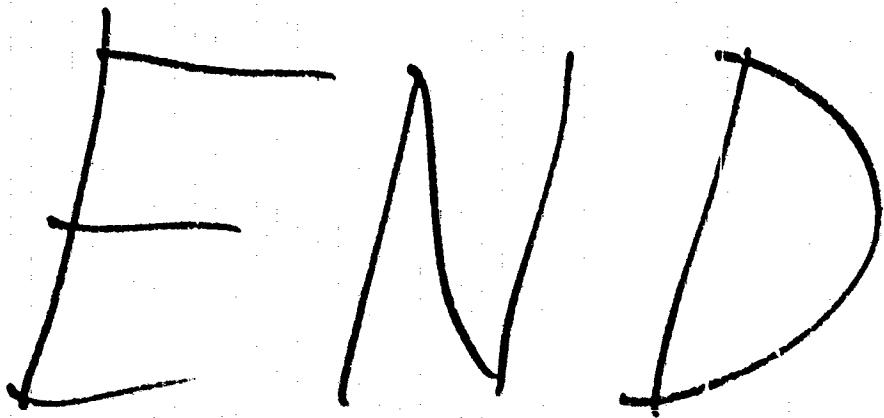
Comparative characteristics of stomach exploration without
catheter by means of ion-exchange resins saturated with
azure and by Sahli's test. Lab. delo no. 8:470-474 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra terapii dlya usovershenstvovaniya vrachey No. 1
(nachal'nik - prof. P.I.Shilov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena
Lenina akademii im. S.M.Kirova i Okruzhnoy gospital' (nachal'nik
A.M.Andryushchenko), Leningrad.

REEL # 31
BAKA YEV N.
TO
BALAKHINA, M.R.

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A handwritten signature consisting of the letters 'E', 'N', and 'D' written in a bold, black, cursive-like font. The 'E' is on the left, the 'N' is in the middle, and the 'D' is on the right. The signature is centered on a white rectangular background.

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